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EAST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1943.

Beverley:

WRIGHT & HOGGARD, PRINTERS, MINSTER PRESS.

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To the Chairman and Members of the County Council.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the County Council for the year 1943.

The year has been one of steady progress, despite the difficulties associated with the War, and although in certain instances the statistics are not quite so favourable as in 1942, so far as can be ascertained the War has not adversely affected the general health of the population as a whole.

The birth rate for the Administrative County fell to 16·6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 17·0 in 1942, and the death rate rose to 12·5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with the low record of 11·1 in 1942.

No noteworthy outbreaks of epidemic disease occurred during the year, but, as in the country generally, scarlet fever was more prevalent than in the previous year. There was again a marked fall in the number of cases of diphtheria, and of cerebro-spinal fever.

During the period to which this report applies, Dr. R. L. Thornley has retired from the position of County Medical Officer of Health, which he had held since 1917, and I should like to record my appreciation of the ready way in which all members of the staff of the Department have continue to extend to me the loyalty and help they had previously so rightly given to Dr. Thornley.

I desire to express my thanks and appreciation to the members of the Council, and especially to the members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, for the help and support they have given to me since I took over the duties of County Medical Officer of Health.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WATSON.

County Hall,

Beverley,

October, 1944.

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1943.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, AND TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.
R. L. Thornley, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (until 31st July, 1943).
R. Watson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1st August, 1943).

DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
G. Holroyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).

ASSISTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, RAYWELL SANATORIUM.
T. S. Townsend, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.
Helen Moffat, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Daisy B. Scorgie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (temporary).

MEDICAL OFFICER, DRIFFIELD INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL (part-time).
J. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER, "THE AVENUE" HOSPITAL, BRIDLINGTON (part-time).
H. Broadbent, M.D., D.R.C.O.G.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, BEVERLEY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.
W. H. James, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, DRIFFIELD EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.
R. A. Russell Taylor, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

HEALTH VISITORS.
Miss E. M. Barnby, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. Briggs. (On loan from the Hull Corporation.)
Mrs. A. S. Gawthorpe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. F. E. Looker, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M.

COUNTY DISTRICT MIDWIVES.
Mrs. L. A. Ayling, S.C.M.
Mrs. B. A. Buckley, S.C.M. (Commenced 20th February, 1943.)
Mrs. I. Burrill, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. Devonport, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss D. Dove, S.C.M. (Commenced 16th March, 1943.)
Mrs. M. E. Everingham, S.C.M.
Miss F. V. Fish, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. E. Fisher, S.C.M.
Mrs. J. E. Fraser, S.C.M.
Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.
Miss V. Hunt, S.C.M.
Miss E. F. Jones, S.C.M.
Mrs. M. A. Skinner, S.C.M.
Mrs. G. M. Spieght, S.C.M.
Mrs. A. Sutton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MATRONS.
"The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington: Miss L. Johnson, S.C.M.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Driffield: Miss E. Williams, S.R.N.
Raywell Sanatorium, Cottingham: Miss H. R. Todd, S.R.N.
Driffield Maternity Home: Miss L. M. McCulloch, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Beverley Emergency Hospital: Miss E. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Driffield Emergency Hospital: Mrs. M. E. Steventon, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Westow Croft Emergency Maternity Home: Miss C. L. Johns, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Newstead House Mothers' Hostel: Miss O. E. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.S.
Stamford Bridge Emergency Infectious Diseases Hospital: Miss F. A. Millard, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.F.N.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities at 31st December, 1943.

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS.	
Beverley	P.C. McKinlay, M.B., Ch.B.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B. (Acting.)
Hedon	H. Marshall, M.B., Ch.B.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Driffield	J. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Filey	G. A. Dibb, M.B., Ch.B.
Haltemprice	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Hornsea	L. French, M.B., B.S.
Norton	J. A. Adams, M.B., Ch.B.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley	G. Thompson, M.B., Ch.B.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.
Derwent	W. B. Hill, M.D., D.P.H.
Driffield	A. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.
Holderness	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Howden	F. Wigglesworth, M.B., Ch.B.
Norton	W. Thistlethwaite, M.B., Ch.B.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

Districts.	Census, 1931.	Estimated.	
		1942.	1943.
Administrative County	169,287	194,680	191,640
Urban Districts	75,206	91,080	89,540
Rural Districts	94,081	103,600	102,100

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES
(per 1,000 of the Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	**1943**
	1921—1930	1931—1940							
Administrative County	17·9	14·8	14·6	15·2	14·9	14·3	15·8	17·0	**16·6**
Urban Districts..	16·6	14·4	14·8	15·1	16·3	14·7	16·5	17·4	**17·6**
Rural Districts...	18·8	14·9	14·3	15·2	13·5	13·8	15·2	16·6	**15·7**

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 16·5, compared with 15·8 in the previous year.

There were 3,181 live births and 116 stillbirths registered in the County during the year, making a total of 3,297. Of this number, 584 occurred in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, leaving a total of 2,713 in the area administered by the County Council.

The number of births notified to my Office by practitioners, midwives, etc., was 2,531, whilst the Registrars in the County sent particulars of 168 births which had been registered but not notified.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	**1943**
Administrative County	169	173	178	173	156	212	253	**246**
Urban Districts..	60	60	77	90	78	90	111	**110**
Rural Districts.	109	113	101	83	78	122	142	**136**

The illegitimate birth rate was 1·3 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in the previous year. The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 12, compared with 1 to 13 in the previous year.

The increased proportion of illegitimate births is unfortunately only to be expected as a corollary to war conditions, associated as these always are with a tendency to the lowering of the ordinary moral standards. In addition, the number of extra-marital conceptions which would otherwise result in legitimate births by the prior marriage of the parents tends to be reduced under war conditions owing to the constant movement of the population, resulting in the separating of the parents before such marriage can be arranged.

Whatever may be the main reason, these illegitimate births form a serious problem both in respect of the mothers of these children and as regards the future of the children themselves. The York Diocesan Voluntary Welfare Association has for many years been doing valuable work in this field, but further help was necessary, and the County Council decided to appoint a special Welfare Visitor to undertake the work for the County and give all the help and advice she could to the unmarried mother and her child. This appointment had not been made in the year to which this report refers.

DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES)
(per 1000 of the Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	**1943**
	1921—1930	1931—1940							
Administrative County	12·2	12·3	12·8	11·5	11·8	12·6	12·1	11·1	**12·5**
Urban Districts..	13·2	13·0	13·2	11·9	12·8	13·0	13·1	12·0	**13·3**
Rural Districts.	11·6	11·6	12·3	11·1	10·8	12·2	11·2	10·4	**11·3**

There were 2,391 deaths registered in the County in 1943, an increase of 222 on the figure for the previous year. The death rate of 12·5 per 1,000 population is slightly higher than the death rate of 12·1 for England and Wales, which in its turn was an increase over the 1942 figure of 11·6.

The increase in deaths over the 1942 figures is chiefly accounted for by an increase of 111 in deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases, an increase of 101 in deaths from heart disease, and an increase of 35 in deaths from prematurity and diseases of the newly-born. Cancer caused a slight increase of eight deaths, but it is interesting to note a marked decrease in deaths from cancer of the breast, 32 being attributed to this cause as against 51 in 1942. In all other causes of deaths, the figures tended to be smaller than in the previous year, and deaths from tuberculosis were 17 fewer than in 1942.

The increased deaths associated with heart disease and respiratory diseases were nearly all in the age group 65 years and over, the rates in the other age groups for these diseases varying very little as compared with the previous year's figures.

The principal causes of death in the County were once again heart disease (636), cancer (337), and intra-cranial vascular lesions (245), which accounted for over 50% of the total deaths.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	1921—1930	1931—1940							
Administrative County	61	51	53	42	49	43	50	40	51
Urban Districts..	59	50	52	45	46	42	55	43	54
Rural Districts..	63	53	53	39	53	44	45	38	47

There were 161 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1943, as compared with 133 in 1942, and the infant mortality rate has increased from 40·1 (the lowest ever recorded) to 51. The rate for England and Wales for 1943 was 49. Although this rate tends to fluctuate from year to year and the fluctuations during recent years have been within normal limits, a study of the figures given below should be made.

INFANT DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1942 AND 1943.

	Urban.		Rural.		Total.	
	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.
Infectious Diseases	8	1	3	2	11	3
Respiratory Diseases	13	16	8	10	21	26
Digestive Diseases	7	5	11	3	18	8
Prematurity	18	33	21	28	39	61
Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases and Congenital Malformations	20	23	16	27	36	50
Other Causes	2	7	6	6	8	13
Totals	68	85	65	76	133	161

These figures show that the whole of the increase in the rate as compared with 1942 can be attributable to premature birth or the group of causes including birth injury, infantile diseases and congenital malformations. Total deaths from all other causes were actually less than in 1942, which was the year of the lowest recorded rate.

Deaths occurring soon after birth, accounted for chiefly by prematurity or infantile diseases, represented 69% of the total infant deaths in 1943, as compared with 56% of these deaths in 1942, 42% in 1941, and 54% in 1940. Deaths attributed to prematurity alone represent 38% of the total infant deaths in 1943, 30% in 1942, 20% in 1941, and 25% in 1940.

With these figures, those of stillbirths must also be considered, and it is found that there were 116 stillbirths in 1943, as compared with 95 in 1942, representing a rate of 35 per 1,000 births for 1943, as against 28 per 1,000 births for 1942.

The causes of this increased loss of potential citizens cannot be ascertained from the facts at present available, nor can it yet be known whether this increase in the neo-natal and stillbirth rates is of a temporary nature, but it would appear that there is an indication for increased careful attention being paid to the health of expectant mothers and for special provision for the care of premature and weakly infants. Action taken since the period to which this report relates has already been taken with respect to the care of premature infants, but improvement in the health of the expectant mother will depend upon a wider application of ante-natal care and an increase in the attention given to this by Health Visitors and Midwives—an object very difficult to attain in view of the shortage of these officers at the present time.

INQUESTS.

The causes of death returned by the Coroners were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Escrick District.	Totals for 1943.	Totals for 1942.
Natural Causes ...	13	—	2	4	19	17
Accidental Death.	84	12	10	18	124	132
Suicide	15	7	1	—	23	19
Found drowned ...	—	—	2	—	2	4
Other verdicts	5	—	—	—	5	1
Totals	117	19	15	22	173	173

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

As from October, 1943, the work of dealing with the examination of bacteriological specimens for patients living in the County was transferred to the Area Laboratory at the Driffield Emergency Hospital. The bacteriological and biological examination of milk continues to be undertaken at the North Riding Laboratory at Scarborough, and the examination for specimens in connection with the Venereal Diseases Scheme is undertaken at the Laboratory at the Hull Royal Infirmary and at the North Riding Laboratory.

Chemical examination of milk and other foods and examination of water samples is undertaken by the Public Analyst.

Details of the work carried out in 1943 are shown in the following tables:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Diphtheria.		Phthisis.		Water	Milk.	Other Examinations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	2	29	3	45	...	...	42
Bridlington ...	1	41	11	62	19	53	57
Driffield ...	2	13	1	14	...	...	5
Filey	...	1	...	...	..	..	15
Haltemprice ...	4	41	3	40	...	...	4
Hedon	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Hornsea	...	10	2	10	...	...	...
Norton	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Withernsea ...	1	5	4	4	...	...	...
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	2	22	2	13	...	...	20
Bridlington ...	...	13	3	10	39	1	2
Derwent	12	33	1	8	3	...	23
Driffield	2	16	5	20	7	...	4
Holderness ...	...	17	3	25	...	...	2
Howden	4	42	...	20	...	..	11
Norton	6	20	...	...	...	...	2
Pocklington ...	6	27	2	7	...	...	14
E.R.C.C.							
'Avenue' Hosp.	...	1	...	2	...	...	52
Isolation Hosp.	17	107	...	1	...	...	...
T.B. Services Sub-Committee	1	..	211	163	...	...	...
Pub. Assistance	...	...	...	3	...	..	2
Mental Hosp. ..	...	...	...	2	...	5	8
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	...	..	...	...	..	308	...
Milk & Dairies Orders	...	...	...	..	...	85	...
Beverley Emergency Hospital	...	..	...	...	...	...	136
Driffield Emergency Hospital	...	17	11	51	...	...	492
Service Cases...	1	12	...	...	...	...	10
Midwives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Elem. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS ...	64	470	262	503	68	452	903

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1938.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed during the year ended 31st March, 1944.

Arrowroot	1	Jam	1
Baking Powder	3	Lard	8
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	Lemon Curd	2
Brawn	1	Liquid Paraffin, medicinal	1
Butter	7	Malt Vinegar	12
Camphorated Oil	4	Margarine	18
Castor Oil	2	Milk	279
Cocoa	5	Non-Alcoholic Tonic Wine	1
Cod Liver Oil	1	Pea Flour	1
Coffee	2	Sage and Onion Stuffing	1
Epsom Salts	1	Sausage	3
Fish Cakes	3	Sausage Meat	2
Gelatine	3	Strawberry Essence	1
Gelatine, Edible	1	Syrup of Figs	1
Ground Ginger	3	Tea	2
Ground Mixed Spice	1	White Pepper	4
Ground Nutmeg	1	Yeast	2
		Total	362

Samples adulterated or below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations.

Fish Cakes	1	Conviction.
Gelatine, Edible	1	Conviction.
Milk	33	11 Convictions, 2 Cautions, 20 No action.

Amount of Penalties, including Costs, £66 9s. 0d.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

No change has ocurred during the year in the number of ambulances provided in the County.

The County Council Ambulance stationed at County Hall has made 233 journeys during the year, involving a mileage of 9,325 miles, as compared with 242 journeys and a mileage of 9,600 miles during 1942.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home nursing is available in the following districts where Voluntary Nursing Associations exist:—

Anlaby,
Beverley,
Bridlington,
Dalton Holme,
Driffield,
Elloughton,
Escrick,
Ferriby,
Filey,
Flamborough,
Ganton,
Hessle,
Hornsea,
North Cave,
Norton,
Walkington,
Westow,
Withernsea.

With the exception of the Beverley, Driffield, Hessle, Norton and Withernsea districts, the Nurses employed also undertake the domiciliary midwifery work for the County Council.

Much of the County is still unprovided for as regards Home Nursing, and there is a need for the formation of further Associations.

The County Council paid £1,860 15s. 0d. in grants to existing Distrist Nursing Associations during the year. Of this amount, £480 15s. 0d. was for general nursing and £1,380 0s. 0d. for midwifery work.

HOSPITALS.

There are no General County Hospitals administered under the Public Health Acts, although "The Avenue" Hospital at Bridlington provides 34 beds for general cases, in addition to 31 maternity beds. The Emergency Hospitals at Beverley and Driffield have continued to provide most of the accommodation required for patients from the County, where arrangements could be made for them to be accepted as "transfer cases" under the E.M.S. Scheme. Arrangements also exist for patients suffering from cancer to be admitted to the Leeds General Infirmary and for "general" cases from the area of the County near York to be admitted to the York City General Hospital.

There have been no changes in respect of the provision of hospital beds for maternity, infectious diseases or tuberculosis cases.

The recommendations of the First Report of the Nurses' Salaries Committee have been adopted so far as they affect the nursing staff of all the hospitals administered by the County Council.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

No changes have occurred during the year.

Five hundred and twenty-nine patients were admitted to the Homes during the year, 269 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 67 were medical, 187 surgical, and 6 convalescent and chronic.

Exemption from registration has again been granted to three local Voluntary Hospitals and one Nursing Home which are not carried on for gain.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The area covered by these services includes the whole County with the exception of the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, but in both these areas the County administers the domiciliary midwifery work.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Only two Ante-Natal Clinics have so far been provided. These are at "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington, and the Driffield Maternity Home, and deal chiefly with patients who have booked beds in these institutions for their confinements.

For other areas, arrangements exist for women to receive two routine examinations by medical practitioners.

The number of women in the administrative maternity and child welfare area who received ante-natal care through the County scheme was as follows:—

At Ante-Natal Clinics	385
By private Medical Practitioners	262
Total	647

This figure only represents 33% of those women who had booked midwives to attend them at their confinements, and it would appear either that the importance of this service is not appreciated or that further facilities should be made available. At the end of the year, steps were being taken to open an Ante-Natal Clinic in the Hessle area.

Consultant advice was obtained in four cases, and X-ray examinations in three cases, in respect of women who had booked domiciliary midwives.

MIDWIVES.

One hundred and eight midwives notified their intention to practise in the East Riding during the year 1943. At the end of the year, there were only 93 midwives in practice, 32 of whom were in private practice, 13 were employed by Voluntary Nursing Associations, 16 were Domiciliary County Midwives, 23 were employed in Institutions, whilst the remaining nine were midwives employed by the Hull Corporation at an Emergency Maternity Home which it had established in the East Riding.

The year has seen the publication of the Report of the Midwives' Salaries Committee, and the County Council has agreed to adopt the recommendations of the Report in full.

The effect of the adoption of this Report upon the District Midwifery Service was set out in a special report which was published in the Public Health and Housing Committee's Minutes dated 14th October, 1943. In order to try to apply the "Rusheliffe" conditions of service as to the optimum number of cases to be attended during a year by a midwife working in a rural area, and to allow the prescribed periods of "off duty" and holidays, the appointment of four additional midwives was authorised, and consideration is to be given to the re-allocation of the midwives' areas, together with the provision of houses for midwives. These latter considerations are linked up with the future provision of Maternity Home accommodation in the County, as it would appear that many advantages would accrue if, whenever possible, the domiciliary midwifery service was closely linked with institutional midwifery provision.

The Council has decided that all domiciliary midwives employed by the Council shall be trained for the administration of gas and air analgesia.

The difficulty of obtaining new staff, resignations and illnesses among existing staff have so far not only made it impossible in many cases to apply the new conditions of service as to off-duty time, but have made it extremely hard to maintain the service under the previous conditions, and thanks are due to those midwives who have loyally "stuck to their guns" over a period made more difficult by continued "black-out" conditions, winter road conditions made worse by military movements, and the increasing delays associated with essential repairs to motor cars.

The following table shows the total number of cases attended during the year by eighty-seven midwives from whom returns were received:—

No. of Cases.	Midwives residing outside the County.	Midwives employed in Institutions.	Midwives employed by Nursing Associations (inc. reliefs).	County Midwives (inc. temporary relief Midwives).	Private Practising Midwives.	Total.
0	2	4	2	—	4	12
1—4	6	1	4	—	4	15
5—9	2	2	1	1	2	8
10—19	—	2	1	—	1	4
20—29	—	4	4	1	1	10
30—39	—	2	3	—	—	5
40—49	—	2	2	2	2	8
50—59	—	—	—	2	—	2
60—69	—	2	2	3	—	7
70—79	—	1	1	3	—	5
80—89	—	2	—	4	—	6
90—99	—	1	—	—	—	1
100 and over	—	3	—	1	—	4

The work of the County Midwives during 1943 is summarised in the following table:—

District.	Ante-Natal Visits.	Nursing Visits.	Number of Bookings.	Number of Confinements attended.
Barlby	443	1002	88	65
Beverley No. 1	533	1402	107	76
Beverley No. 2	576	1537	81	88
Burton Fleming	461	608	49	46
Driffield	314	1173	104	81
Hedon	347	736	49	42
Hessle	553	1322	118	71
Howden	389	770	81	61
Market Weighton	283	920	64	56
Norton	783	994	95	81
Pocklington	303	1333	88	79
Skirlaugh	175	829	92	69
Withernsea	649	1757	138	110
Relief Midwife No. 1 ...	113	1034	8	65
Relief Midwife No. 2 ...	124	687	6	32
Cyclist Relief Midwife .	254	986	32	59
Totals	6300	17090	1200	1081

There has been no change in the usual grants payable to the 13 District Nursing Associations for the midwifery work which they carry out on behalf of the County Council. An extra grant amounting to £30 was given to the Ganton and District Nursing Association towards the deficit on the year's working.

Details of the midwifery cases attended by the District Nurses employed by these Associations are as follows:—

Nursing Association.	Ante-Natal Visits.	Nursing Visits.	Number of Bookings.	Number of Confinements attended.
Anlaby, Kirkella and Willerby	417	1235	75	60
Bridlington	540	1329	91	84
Dalton Holme	115	609	40	40
Elloughton and Welton	205	745	56	34
Escrick	331	551	45	28
Ferriby and Swanland	281	463	25	27
Filey	264	977	57	58
Flamborough	67	166	14	10
Ganton	173	562	31	28
Hornsea	97	1017	59	66
North Cave	359	545	40	48
Walkington	171	476	28	24
Westow	52	185	18	14
Totals	3072	8860	579	521

One thousand, nine hundred and fifty-one births were attended by midwives with no doctor in attendance, or 59·2% of the total births registered, which is a slight increase on the figure for the previous year.

Statutory notices under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were received as follows:—

	Private Practising Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	County Midwives.	Nursing Association Midwives.	Total.
Sending for medical help	23	77	241	79	420
Notification of death	—	—	10	—	10
Notification of stillbirth	3	5	15	4	27
Laying out dead body	—	1	5	2	8
Liability to be a source of infection	—	3	10	4	17
Artificial feeding	1	3	9	13	26

The number of medical help forms received from midwives was equivalent to 22% of the cases which they attended as midwives, the same figure as in the previous year.

MATERNITY HOMES.

The following are details of the work done at "The Avenue" Hospital and the Driffield Maternity Home during the year:—

	"The Avenue" Hospital.	Driffield Maternity Home.
Number of maternity beds	31	12
Total number of admissions	498	208
Number of cases delivered by:—		
(i) midwives	363	191
(ii) doctors	86	10
Number of cases admitted for ante-natal reasons	49	4
Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia	9	1
Number of maternal deaths	nil	nil
Number of stillbirths	22	5
Number of infant deaths	19	4

The Westow Croft Emergency Maternity Home also provides accommodation for women resident in the County. During the year, 146 women were admitted, comprising 71 evacuated mothers, 44 East Riding residents, and 31 women from other areas.

Confinements also took place at the Driffield and Howden Public Assistance Institutions, details being as follows:—

	Driffield.	Howden.
Number of maternity beds	2	9
Number admitted	9	40
Number of cases delivered by:—		
(i) midwives	9	33
(ii) doctors	—	7
Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia	—	—
Number of maternal deaths	—	—
Number of stillbirths	1	2
Number of infant deaths	—	—

Sixteen abnormal midwifery cases were sent to other hospitals as follows:—

York Maternity Hospital	11
Greystones Maternity Home, Cottingham	4
City of York General Hospital	1

The constantly increasing demand for institutional accommodation, and the fact that all the available accommodation is in the northern part of the County, resulted in the Council deciding to take steps to provide accommodation in the Beverley, Holderness and Howden areas of the County,

and as a first move in this direction, arrangements were put in hand towards the end of the year to convert the first floor of the Infirmary Block at the Beverley Emergency Hospital into a maternity unit to provide twenty maternity beds. No work on the necessary structural alterations had, however, been possible by the end of the year.

HOME HELPS.

A Home Help Service was instituted early in the year, but great difficulty was found in obtaining suitable women to act in this capacity, and at the end of the year only five women's names were on the panel arranged by the Council. These women attended 11 cases during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two maternal deaths in the County during the year, both being ascribed to other puerperal causes. The maternal mortality rate was 0·63 per 1,000 live births (the lowest ever recorded—the previous lowest being 1·40 in 1939), whilst that for England and Wales was 2·29.

The following table gives the mortality rate for the County over a series of years:—

Year.	Puerperal Sepsis.		Other Puerperal causes		All Causes.		No. of live births.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	
1927	3	1·04	5	1·73	8	2·77	2888
1928	3	1·04	10	3·49	13	4·53	2864
1929	5	1·76	11	3·89	16	5·65	2830
1930	2	·74	7	2·61	9	3·35	2679
1931	5	1·90	11	4·17	16	6·07	2635
1932	1	·39	3	1·18	4	1·58	2537
1933	2	·80	9	3·62	11	4·42	2489
1934	7	2·74	11	4·30	18	7·04	2558
1935	3	1·21	11	4·44	14	5·66	2475
1936	1	·39	7	2·72	8	3·11	2572
1937	1	·38	6	2·26	7	2·63	2658
1938	2	·71	11	3·93	13	4·64	2800
1939	1	·35	3	1·05	4	1·40	2861
1940	2	·71	6	2·13	8	2·84	2815
1941	7	2·30	5	1·65	12	3·95	3037
1942	2	·60	5	1·50	7	2·11	3310
1943	—	—	2	0·63	2	0 63	3181

Confidential reports were sent to the Ministry of Health on the two deaths which were associated with pregnancy.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

New Centres have been opened at Flamborough, Flixton, Hunmanby and Norton.

Particulars of the work carried out during the year at the Centres in the County are given in the following table:—

	Number who attended.		Attendances.	
	Children under one.	Children between one and five.	Total.	Average per session.
Aulaby	29	75	504	39
Barlby	15	44	294	12
Bilton	17	70	398	31
Cottingham	65	134	1748	67
Driffield	77	106	1099	42
Filey	32	103	722	15
Flamborough	14	20	125	11
Flixton	7	15	87	15
Ganton	23	58	390	30
Hessle	68	177	1171	47
Hornsea	34	68	458	38
Howden	10	37	171	13
Hunmanby	11	31	98	9
Leven	11	13	72	8
Long Riston	2	10	76	8
Market Weighton	12	27	146	12
Norton	33	99	1172	24
Pocklington	15	42	297	23
Preston	19	64	277	25
Willerby	39	51	388	30
Withernsea	56	127	769	31
Totals	589	1371	10462	530

The Mobile Infant Welfare Unit provided and maintained by Lord Trent, which was sent into the East Riding in October, 1942, held sessions in the northern part of the County at Norton, Filey, Hunmanby, Muston, Flixton and Folkton up to the 31st July, 1943, when the Unit was withdrawn owing to the difficulty in maintaining an adequate staff.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

There has been no change during the year in the arrangements for the out-patient treatment of children crippled by tuberculosis or other causes.

Nine children were sent for treatment to the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, three being admitted under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and six through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

The Visiting Orthopædic Surgeon examined 82 East Riding patients at the Clinics at Driffield, Malton, Scarborough and York. These patients, of whom 42 attended for the first time, paid 180 visits to the Clinics.

Thirteen adult patients were sent to Out-County Institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Six children under school age were dealt with under this head during the year. Four children were sent to an ophthalmic surgeon on account of squint, and two were admitted to hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

HEALTH VISITORS.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the health visiting of children up to the age of five years. The recommendations of the Second Report of the Nurses' Salaries Committee have been adopted, and the salaries and conditions of service applied to all Health Visitors.

Details of the work done by the Health Visitors is contained in the following table:—

	Year ended.	
	31.12.43.	31.12.42.
Visits to expectant mothers:		
First Visits	90	107
Subsequent Visits	152	180
Visits to infants under one year of age:		
First Visits	2129	2514
Subsequent Visits	4280	5180
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age	9746	10158
Visits to insanitary premises	8	9
Number of visits as Child Protection Visitors	225	302

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The six Child Protection Vistors paid a total of 225 visits to foster mothers and children during the year, compared with 302 in 1942 and 314 in the previous year.

Number of cases on the Register at 1st January, 1943:—
- (a) Children 45
- (b) Foster-mothers 40

Number of children who were registered during the year 21

Number of new foster-mothers who were registered during the year 14

Number of children removed from the Register:—
- (a) On attaining the age of 9 years 5
- (b) On being transferred to the care of relatives 13
- (c) On leaving the County 1
- (d) On adoption 4

Number of children who were transferred to the care of other foster-mothers in the County 3

Number of cases under supervision at 31st December, 1943:—
- (a) Children 40
- (b) Foster-mothers 36

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There has been no great change in the provision of accommodation for mental defectives during the year. When the Air Ministry occupied the Brandesburton Institution in 1941, the patients were transferred to seven institutions in various parts of the country. Since then, four more institutions have accepted patients from the East Riding, and there are now 172 mental defectives in outside institutions. In addition to the beforementioned figure, there are 14 patients in the Driffield Public Assistance Institution, which is certified to receive mental defectives, under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Details are shown in the following tables:—

Number of Defectives on Register at end of 1943.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Certified Institutions	77	88	165
In State Institutions	5	6	11
Under Guardianship	2	1	3
On Licence	2	8	10
Under Statutory Supervision	53	72	125
Totals	139	175	314

Tables showing Ages, Sex and Classifications of Defectives at end of 1943.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 16	12	13	25
16—20	13	12	25
21—29	52	54	106
30 and over	62	96	158
Total	139	175	314

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral Defectives	0	2	2
Feeble-minded persons	68	107	175
Imbeciles	55	50	105
Idiots	16	16	32
Total	139	175	314

Number of Cases in Institutions for whom the Local Authority was responsible at the end of 1943.

Institution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Caersws Public Assistance Certified Institution	1	0	1
*Claypenny Colony	13	8	21
Dovecot Institution	0	3	3
*Driffield Public Assistance Certified Institution	2	12	14
East Riding Mental Hospital	8	14	22
*Hatfield Hall Institution	0	15	15
*Howbeck House Institution	0	2	2
Mid-Yorkshire Institution	5	—	5
Royal Albert Institution	15	14	29
*Whittington Hall Institution	0	28	28
Winestead Colony	35	0	35
Moss Side State Institution	2	2	4
Rampton State Institution	3	4	7
Totals	84	102	186

*2 males and 8 females on licence leave from these Institutions.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

In order to improve treatment facilities, arrangements were made with the West Riding County Council for the treatment of East Riding patients at the V.D. Clinic established at Goole.

Arrangements were also put in hand for the provision of a special Clinic at Bridlington, but at the end of the year it had not been possible to commence the necessary structural alterations.

The number of cases attending for treatment has increased from 101 in 1942 to 214 in 1943, but it will be seen that this increase is chiefly associated with the group "non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions."

The following table gives particulars of cases treated during 1943:—

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Scarborough.	Total 1943	Total 1942.
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year and found to be suffering from:—						
Syphilis	21	6	1	5	33	21
Soft Chancre	9	—	—	—	9	6
Gonorrhœa	32	14	—	10	56	47
Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions	89	15	—	12	116	27
Total	151	35	1	27	214	101
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in the East Riding	1052	487	6	448	1993	1133

Regulation 33 B has resulted in the names of 24 "suspected persons" being submitted on Form 1 as prescribed by the Regulations. In all but one case the information came from Specialist Medical Officers in H.M. Forces. In only two cases were two forms received in respect of the same suspected person. In one of these cases, the information available was too meagre for the person to be traced. In the other case, the person refused to submit to medical examination, and was eventually prosecuted and sent to prison for two months.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Apart from the extension of the Hull water supply to the Borough of Beverley for the purpose of increasing the local supply, there is nothing to report under this heading.

HOUSING.

During the year 1943, there were again practically no developments in housing matters, apart from the arrangements made for the erection by Rural District Councils in the Riding of 66 houses for agricultural workers under the Government's Emergency Scheme.

Only one application was received under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, and in this case, which related to three cottages, the County Council agreed to make the maximum grant of £300.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936—1943.

Six licences (five for "Accredited" and one for "Tuberculin Tested" milk) were granted during the year. One producer of "Accredited" Milk did not renew his licence at the beginning of 1943, and three "Accredited" milk producers surrendered their licences during the year. Two "Accredited" licences were revoked during the year, as samples of milk from the herds concerned consistently failed to pass the prescribed tests. At the end of the year there were 43 "Accredited" and 7 "Tuberculin Tested" licences in force in the County. Four of the "Tuberculin Tested" herds are "Attested" herds.

During the year, 245 samples of designated milk produced in the County were submitted to the tests prescribed by the above Regulations, with the following results:—

	"Tuberculin Tested" Milk.	"Accredited" Milk.
Failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test	10	21
Contained Coliform Bacillus	4	19
Failed both tests	9	36
Passed both tests	24	122

One hundred and sixty-two bulk samples of "Accredited" milk were submitted to the biological test for tubercle bacilli during the year, two of which were returned positive. No diseased beast could be detected by clinical examination

followed by biological examination of group samples of milk from the cows in the herds involved, but an animal in each herd had been removed following the taking of the original positive sample and sent to the knackers yard, where evidence of tuberculosis of the udder was found.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The following are details of the work done during the year and during 1942 under the above Order:—

	1943.	1942.
Number of animals slaughtered	56	46
Tuberculosis of udder	10	14
Tuberculous emaciation	1	—
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	45	32
Advanced cases	29	31
Not advanced cases	27	15
Cows in milk	49	41
Cows not in milk	6	5
Other bovine animals	1	—

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, and MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS, 1926 and 1938.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the routine clinical examination of dairy cattle by Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Two hundred and fifty-one bulk samples of milk (inclusive of the 162 referred to under the heading, "Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936—1943") were taken by the Council's Sampling Officers for biological examination, 2 (or 0·8%) of which were reported to contain tubercle bacilli. In the previous year, the figures were 268 and 4 (1·5%) respectively.

Two positive samples produced in the County were also reported during the year, one by the Medical Officer of Health for Hull, and one by the Medical Officer for Bridlington. In one herd, no diseased beast could be detected, but in the other one animal was found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and was consequently slaughtered.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to the seven principal epidemic diseases, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid and simple continued) and diarrhœa (under the age of two years) was 18, giving a death rate of ·09 per 1,000 of the population.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

No change has occurred in the facilities provided for the hospital treatment of cases of infectious disease.

Admissions to the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield during 1943 numbered 176 (135 scarlet fever, 36 diphtheria, 2 measles, 1 erysipelas, 1 mumps and 1 observation case), compared with 191 in 1942 and 318 in 1941. In addition, 25 patients from the Hospital area suffering from infectious diseases were admitted to other Hospitals as follows:—Hull City Infectious Diseases Hospital (17), Selby Isolation Hospital (3), and Norton Grove Infectious Diseases Hospital (5).

The following table gives particulars of the patients treated during the year:—

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	1	14	5	20
Driffield U.D.	3	7	5	15
Filey U.D.	—	21	—	21
Hedon M.B.	2	—	—	2
Hornsea U.D.	—	3	—	3
Norton U.D.	4	6	—	10
Withernsea U.D.	2	4	—	6
Beverley R.D.	9	19	2	30
Derwent R.D.	3	9	1	13
Driffield R.D.	3	8	3	14
Holderness R.D.	—	13	1	14
Norton R.D.	11	6	1	18
Pocklington R.D.	7	21	—	28
Service Cases	3	3	—	6
Staff	—	1	—	1
Totals	48	135	18	201

SMALLPOX.

As in the previous year, no cases of this disease were reported.

MEASLES.

The number of notifications received during the year was 3,055, and there were 3 deaths from the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Five cases of enteric fever were reported in 1943, none of which proved fatal.

SCARLET FEVER.

Four hundred and thirty-two cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 266 in the previous year. There were no deaths. The District with the highest number of notifications was the Haltemprice Urban District (126).

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 79 notifications of this disease and three deaths during the year 1943, as compared with 102 notifications and nine deaths in 1942.

Further progress has been made with the work of immunisation. As in previous years, the various Sanitary Districts have been responsible for the immunisation of children of school age, and the County Council has been responsible for the immunisation of children under five years of age (except for the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington). This is carried out mainly through the General Practitioner Scheme, but immunisation is also performed in every Welfare Centre. Health Visitors were again requested to carry out a special "drive," and at the same time were requested to "survey" their areas so far as immunisation was concerned. This "drive" resulted in a marked increase in the number of children under five immunised in the last three months of the year, and necessitated special clinic immunisation sessions being arranged in some areas.

The figures for immunisation during 1943 are as follows:

Children of school age	1819
Children under five years of age	1727
Total	3546

"Survey" returns up to the 31st December, 1943:—

Number of children under five visited	1852
Number found to be immunised	979 (53%)
Number willing for immunisation	675 (36·5%)
Number refusing immunisation	198 (10·5%)

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Thirty-eight women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia. Seven patients were admitted to Hospital for treatment, and five were treated at home by the practitioners in charge, with satisfactory results. Sixteen of the remaining cases occurred at the Hull Corporation's "Greystones" Maternity Home at Cottingham, where the necessary facilities were available for treatment. Nine cases occurred in the area of the Bridlington Welfare Council, whilst the remaining case was a non-civilian.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Seven infants were notified as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum during 1943. Three of the cases were treated at home by the practitioners in charge, with satisfactory results, and four were admitted to Hospital for treatment.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

This disease has not been so prevalent during the past year, only 15 cases being notified, compared with 28 in the previous year and 50 in 1941. Nine of the patients were admitted to Hospital, 5 were non-civilians, and the remaining patient was treated at home. There were no deaths.

VACCINATION.

The total number of primary vaccinations during the past year was 1,233, and 1,129 statutory declarations of objection to vaccination were received.

Detailed returns for the year ended 31st December, 1942, which have been received from the Vaccination Officers, show that 3,430 children whose births were registered during the year were dealt with as shown below. The figures for the previous year are also given for comparison:—

	1942.	1941.
Successfully vaccinated	1619	1243
Insusceptible of vaccination	27	16
Declaration of Conscientious Objection	1408	1208
Died unvaccinated	118	101
Postponement by Medical Certificate	10	8
Removal to other areas	100	50
Removal to places unknown	72	119
Not accounted for	76	64

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from cancer.

During the past year, fifteen patients from the East Riding were sent to the Leeds General Infirmary for in-patient treatment, and one to the Newcastle General Infirmary. One patient also attended at Leeds for out-patient treatment.

Deaths from cancer over a series of years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Urban Districts.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Rural Districts.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Whole County.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1937	139	1·61	132	1·37	271	1·49
1938	173	1·94	145	1·52	318	1·72
1939	185	1·98	134	1·36	319	1·66
1940	175	1·85	165	1·65	340	1·75
1941	159	1·76	164	1·61	323	1·68
1942	162	1·78	167	1·61	329	1·69
1943	197	2·20	140	1·37	337	1·76

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The total number of blind persons now on the East Riding Register is 125 men and 118 women, as compared with 118 men and 110 women at the date of the last Report.

Financial assistance is granted to 139 unemployable blind persons in necessitous circumstances. These cases are reviewed periodically, and all blind persons in the County are visited by the Blind Visitor appointed by the Hull and East Riding Institute.

Employment is provided in the workshops of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind for seven men and three women. Six men and two women are recognised as Home Workers.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A report on the arrangements in operation for dealing with persons suffering from tuberculosis, embodying suggestions for the possible future development as regards ascertainment, treatment and after care, was submitted to the Tuberculosis Services Sub-Committee towards the end of 1943.

This report is summarised below:—

1. Ascertainment Facilities at the end of 1943.

(i) Dispensaries were held as follows:—
- At Beverley—once a week.
- At Bridlington—once a fortnight.
- At Selby—once a month.
- At Norton and Patrington—once every two months.

(ii) X-ray facilities, by arrangement with hospitals or consultants, were available in Hull, Bridlington, Scarborough and Malton.

(iii) Medical and nursing staff consisted of the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and the part-time service of two School Nurses.

Comparison of the actual figures for attendances at the various dispensaries, the use of X-ray facilities and visits to patients' homes, as compared with the expected figures, appeared to confirm a previous supposition that these existing facilities were inadequate, and not readily available to patients in all parts of the area, and recommendations were made for improving dispensary and X-ray facilities and for the increase of medical and nursing staff. These recommendations included the suggestion of co-operation with adjoining Authorities on the borders of the Administrative County.

2. Treatment Facilities.

Pulmonary Disease.

Raywell Sanatorium provided 49 beds, but these were not fully occupied owing to a shortage of both nursing and

domestic staff. In addition, special forms of treatment were difficult of application at the Sanatorium because of the absence of an X-ray apparatus and the fact that patients needing X-ray examinations had to be taken to Hull for the purpose. Beds were obtained whenever possible at the Hull City Sanatorium and at the Fairfield Sanatorium, York, but the waiting list of patients for sanatorium treatment could not be coped with adequately.

Non-pulmonary Disease.

Beds were obtained when available at the City of York General Hospital and at the Harlow Wood and Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospitals.

Special operative treatment was arranged for in appropriate hospitals as occasion demanded, and facilities for ultra-violet light therapy were obtainable by similar methods.

Recommendations included the extension of bed accommodation and the provision of an X-ray apparatus and facilities for occupational therapy at Raywell Sanatorium, the appointment of a consultant thoracic surgeon who would have a call on a certain number of suitable hospital beds for cases needing operative treatment, the provision of additional beds for chronic infective cases, the provision of additional ultra-violet light therapy facilities, and the provision of a panel of consultants to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of special conditions complicating the major disease.

3. After-Care Facilities.

Comparatively little was being accomplished at the time of the Report, and recommendations were made respecting the formation of After-Care Committees to help in the placing in suitable work of the cured and "quiescent" cases, and the provision of After-Care Colonies for cases not suitable for absorption into industry under normal or controlled conditions.

Approval was given to the various recommendations, and steps are being taken to put them into operation so far as war conditions allow. These conditions, however, necessarily make progress slow, and it may be some time before the recommendations can be implemented. In respect to some, of course, no action can be taken until something more definite is known about the future position of this service as a result of the National Health Service proposals.

No facilities for miniature mass radiography have as yet been made available in this area.

The provision of maintenance allowances under the Government Scheme has been in operation since 1st August, 1943.

At the end of the year, 36 patients were receiving maintenance allowances, 11 discretionary allowances, and 3 had received special payments.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

One hundred and thirty-nine (99 pulmonary and 40 non-pulmonary) new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, and, in addition, 41 cases came to notice otherwise than by formal notification. The total number of cases notified in the County shows a decrease of 52 on the figure of the previous year.

The following table shows the additions to and removals from the Registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1942	384	346	177	190	1097
Added to the Registers:—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year	58	44	20	19	141
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	22	7	5	7	41
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc.	67	62	22	27	178
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1943	397	335	180	189	1101

The number of deaths ascribed to all forms of tuberculosis as returned by the Registrar-General was 82, compared with 99 in 1942. Fifty-nine of the deaths were certified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and 23 to the other forms of the disease.

The new cases notified during the year are shown in the following table, together with the deaths from tuberculosis as returned by the Registrar-General:—

Age periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
1—5	2	1	2	4	—	1	3	2
5—15	2	1	5	5	—	1	—	2
15—45	50	35	13	13	15	15	5	5
45—65	23	14	3	2	16	7	1	3
65 and upwards	2	—	1	—	2	2	1	—
Totals	79	51	25	25	33	26	10	13

The pulmonary death rate of ·31 per 1,000 of the population equals the previous lowest figure recorded for the County in 1937 and 1939. The non-pulmonary death rate of ·12 is the same figure as for the previous year.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population over a series of years are given below:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	**1943**
	1921—1930	1931—1940								
Administrative County	0·65	0·40	0·40	0·31	0·34	0·31	0·40	0·39	0·39	**0·31**
Urban Districts..	0·75	0·48	0·45	0·31	0·47	0·33	0·45	0·46	0·54	**0·46**
Rural Districts..	0·58	0·34	0·36	0·31	0·22	0·29	0·34	0·32	0·25	**0·18**

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	**1943**
	1921—1930	1931—1940								
Administrative County	0·18	0·12	0·12	0·09	0·09	0·13	0·07	0·10	0·12	**0·12**
Urban Districts.	0·19	0·11	0·07	0·06	0·09	0·17	0·12	0·06	0·16	**0·07**
Rural Districts..	0·17	0·12	0·17	0·12	0·08	0·09	0·03	0·14	00·9	**0·17**

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

No change has occurred in the facilities provided for the treatment of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, but considerable difficulties exist in finding accommodation, and at one period of the year the beds at Raywell Sanatorium were only partly occupied owing to shortage of nursing and domestic staff.

Seventy-two patients were admitted to the Raywell Sanatorium, compared with 117 in the previous year. In addition, 61 patients were sent to other institutions for treatment as follows:—

Fairfield Sanatorium, York	29
York City General Hospital	11
Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside	6
Beverley Emergency Hospital	4
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, Mansfield	3
York County Hospital	2
Hull Sanatorium, Cottingham	2
Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital, Durham	1
Marguerite Hepton Memorial Orthopædic Hospital, Thorpe Arch	1
Leeds General Infirmary	1
Brompton Hospital, Frimley	1

Of the 141 patients sent to institutions, 106 were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis prior to admission, whilst the remaining 35 cases were admitted for observation purposes. Five of the latter patients were subsequently diagnosed as tuberculous. Details of the cases treated are set out in the following table:—

	No. of Patients.			No. of Observation Cases			Total.
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
In Institutions on 1/1/43	21	26	10	1	–	5	63
Admitted during the year	51	39	16	7	12	16	141
Discharged during the year	44	34	18	6	10	13	125
Died in Institutions	6	11	—	—	–	—	17
In Institutions on 31/12/43	22	20	8	2	2	8	62

The number of patients discharged from the various institutions who were definitely suffering from the disease was 113, compared with 158 in 1942. The following table shows the condition of these patients at the time of their discharge:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.								
	Quiescent.			Not Quiescent.			Died in Institutions.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis –									
Class T.B. Minus	8	8	1	4	1	1	2	1	—
Class T.B. Plus	8	5	–	19	15	—	4	8	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	5	12	—	—	4	—	2	—
Totals	21	18	13	23	16	5	6	11	—

The following table shows the results of observation of the doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.								
	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Doubtful.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	2	1	2	4	8	10	—	1	1

DISPENSARIES.

There has been no change in the arrangements made for the dispensary supervision of patients suffering from tuberculosis.

Four hundred and eight new cases (including contacts) were seen at the five Dispensaries in the County during the year, 120 of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. In the previous year, the figures were 386 and 140 respectively.

The number of contacts examined was 173. In 8 cases, a diagnosis of tuberculosis was established, 151 patients were found to be free from the disease, and the remaining 14 cases are still under observation.

The following table gives details of the work done during the year, and also shows the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

	1943.	1942.
Number of attendances by patients at Dispensaries (including contacts)	1046	797
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners:—		
(a) Personal	61	55
(b) Other	455	497
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations) .	184	187
Number of specimens of sputum, etc., examined	369	413
Number of X-ray examinations carried out	428	279
Number of patients receiving milk at end of year	52	34
Total cost of milk supplied	£520 3s. 6d.	£257 8s. 1d.
Pneumothorax cases:—		
Number of patients receiving refills	14	8
Number of visits paid by these patients ...	248	94
Number of patients provided with artificial light	5	5
Number of visits paid by these patients	166	251
Number of cases on Dispensary Register at end of year	696	658

Air Raid Precautions.

No changes have occurred in connection with First Aid and Medical Service provisions.

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1943.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.
Scarlet Fever	274	158	432
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	34	45	79
Enteric Fever	2	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	10	38
Erysipelas	18	19	37
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	2	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	7	15
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	3	5
Measles	1582	1473	3055
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	71	52	123
Other forms of Tuberculosis	25	17	42
Pneumonia	130	103	233
Chicken Pox	61	42	103
Whooping Cough	283	239	522
Malaria	4	11	15
Dysentery	4	1	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	1
Totals	2531	2186	4717

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.

Urban Districts.

DISEASE.	Totals.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.								
		Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Filey.	Haltemprice.	Hedon.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Withernsea
Scarlet Fever	274	19	77	8	30	126	2	3	4	5
Diphtheria	34	2	2	4	...	14	1	5	4	2
Enteric Fever	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	...	9	1	..	18	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	18	5	4	1	6	...	2	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	8	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	71	12	20	2	6	21	2	4	...	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	25	4	6	...	...	12	3	...	...	...
Pneumonia	130	37	34	12	31	7	4	4	...	1
Chicken Pox	61	...	...	...	17	44	..	...	...	..
Whooping Cough	283	77	33	...	36	24	49	7	48	9
Dysentery	4	1	..	...	...	3	.	...	...	...
Measles	1582	298	320	220	121	232	69	81	22	219
Malaria	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2531	466	508	250	248	505	132	104	78	240

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.

Rural Districts.

DISEASE.	Totals.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.							
		Beverley.	Bridlington.	Derwent.	Driffield.	Holderness.	Howden.	Norton.	Pocklington.
Scarlet Fever	158	17	19	16	23	29	21	12	21
Diphtheria	45	7	3	4	4	5	4	12	6
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	2	...	...	2	2	1	2	1
Eryrsipelas	19	3	...	4	...	5	6	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52	13	2	11	6	14	3	1	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	17	3	1	3	2	6	1	...	1
Pneumonia	103	17	2	10	16	23	21	5	9
Chicken Pox	42	10	...	...	23	...	...	9	...
Whooping Cough	239	23	2	10	34	64	61	45	...
Measles	1473	281	228	47	161	403	230	102	21
Cerebro-spinal Fever	7	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	11	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Totals	2186	379	258	108	281	554	353	189	64

TABLE IV.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1943, and previous Years.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Live Births.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
				Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number.	Rate.
1929	176,420	2830	16·0	165	58	2277	12·9
1930	168,400	2679	15·7	141	53	2004	11.7
1931	168,200	2635	15·7	159	60	2179	13·0
1932	170,250	2537	14·9	148	58	2086	12·3
1933	171,570	2489	14·5	142	57	2136	12·4
1934	174,350	2558	14·7	131	51	2058	11·8
1935	173,600	2475	14·3	129	52	2090	12·0
1936	177,440	2572	14·5	126	49	2208	12·4
1937	181,840	2658	14·6	140	53	2330	12·8
1938	184,630	2800	15·2	117	42	2119	11·5
1939	(a) 188,180 (b) 192,390	2803	14·9	140	49	2267	11·8
1940	194,530	2772	14·3	121	43	2456	12·6
1941	192,170	3037	15·8	156	50	2322	12·1
1942	194,680	3310	17·0	133	40	2169	11·1
1943	**191,640**	**3181**	**16·6**	**161**	**51**	**2391**	**12·5**

TABLE V.

Rainfall Returns, 1943.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Tota Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall over a series of years.
Hempholme	11 feet.	Mr. F. J. Affleck	22·32	125	26·54 (10 years)
Osgodby	29 ,,	Mrs. W. V. Hescock ...	20·46	132	24·24 (8 years)
Withernsea	30 ,,	Discontinued owing to the War.			24·27 (3 years)
North Cave	35 ,,	Col. W. H. Carver, M.P.	23·19	148	25·85 (10 years)
Lowthorpe	63 ,,	Mr. F. K. Hawes	22·56	165	25·64 (10 years)
Rise	73 ,,	Discontinued owing to the War.			26·72 (10 years)
Scampston	100 ,,	Mr. F. Ironside	23·94	160	27·26 (10 years)
Dunnington	110 ,,	Miss E. Hildyard	23·35	172	26·99 (10 years)
Dalton Holme	150 ,,	Mr. D. F. Cullen	25·26	149	28·44 (10 years)
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 ,,	Medical Superintendent	22·05	153	26·73 (10 years)
Birdsall	304 ,,	Mr. James Anderson...	25·52	138	29·66 (10 years)

My thanks are due to the above named for their kindness in sending me the monthly returns.